

**CLAIM LISTING:**

1-22. (Canceled)

23. (Previously presented) A method for predicting cardiac mortality rate in a patient with an acute coronary syndrome, comprising:

drawing a sample of a body fluid from said patient,

contacting said sample with a first antibody that specifically binds to a first marker selected from the group consisting of cardiac Troponin-T and cardiac Troponin-I;

contacting said sample with a second antibody that specifically binds to a second marker selected from the group consisting of BNP, NT-proBNP, and pro-BNP;

providing means for determining binding between each of said respective markers and each of said respective antibodies,

whereby said binding provides a means for determining cardiac mortality rate.

24. (Previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein said body fluid is selected from the group consisting of blood, serum, plasma, and urine.

25. (Previously presented) A method for predicting cardiac mortality rate in a patient diagnosed with an acute coronary syndrome, comprising:

drawing a sample of a body fluid from said patient,

contacting said sample with a first antibody that specifically binds to a first marker selected from the group consisting of cardiac Troponin-T and cardiac Troponin-I;

contacting said sample with a second antibody that specifically binds to a second marker selected from the group consisting of BNP, NT-proBNP, and pro-BNP;

providing means for determining binding between each of said respective markers and each of said respective antibodies,

whereby said binding provides a means for determining cardiac mortality rate.

26. (Previously presented) The method of claim 24, wherein said body fluid is selected from the group consisting of blood, serum, plasma, and urine.

27. (Currently amended) A method for assigning a prognosis to a patient with an acute coronary syndrome, comprising:

performing an assay on a sample obtained from said patient with a first antibody that specifically binds to a first marker selected from the group consisting of CK-MB, C-reactive protein, cardiac Troponin-T, and cardiac Troponin-I;

performing an assay on said sample with a second antibody that specifically binds to a second marker selected from the group consisting of BNP, NT-proBNP, and pro-BNP;

determining binding between said markers and said respective antibodies; and

relating said binding to said prognosis, wherein said prognosis is subsequent myocardial infarction, subsequent onset of angina, subsequent onset of congestive heart failure, or subsequent death.

28. (Previously presented) The method of claim 27, wherein said sample is a body fluid selected from the group consisting of blood, serum, plasma, and urine.

29 – 32. (Cancelled)

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

33. (Currently amended) A method for assigning a prognosis to a patient diagnosed with an acute coronary syndrome, comprising:

performing an assay on a sample obtained from said patient with a first antibody that specifically binds to a first marker selected from the group consisting of CK-MB, C-reactive protein, cardiac Troponin-T, and cardiac Troponin-I;

performing an assay on said sample with a second antibody that specifically binds to a second marker selected from the group consisting of BNP, NT-proBNP, and pro-BNP;

determining binding between said markers and said respective antibodies; and

relating said binding to said prognosis, wherein said prognosis is subsequent myocardial infarction, subsequent onset of angina, subsequent onset of congestive heart failure, or subsequent death.

34. (Previously presented) The method of claim 33, wherein said sample is a body fluid selected from the group consisting of blood, serum, plasma, and urine.

35 – 38. (Cancelled)

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]